Module 7
Safety in the Workplace

Text 1

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Board of Studies Syllabus Links

Text 1*

*This unit is designed to provide information on occupational safety and health issues in the workplace. A simplified version has been published as 'Text 2'.

Links to Work Education, Work Studies CEC and Work and the Community Life Skills Course

WORK EDUCATION Stage 5		WORK STUDIES CEC Stage 6		WORK AND THE COMMUNITY LIFE SKILLS COURSE Stage 6	
Elective 1	Workplace Induction	Core 2	Experiencing Work	8.4	Introduction to Workplace or Community-Based Learning Environments
Elective 2	Workplace First Aid	Module 10	Occupational Health and Safety and First Aid in the Workplace	8.5	Dealing with Workplace and Community-Based Environmental Issues
Elective 4	Contemporary Workplace Issues				

Links to Industry Curriculum Framework Courses

This module may be used to support the delivery of Stage 6 Industry Curriculum Framework courses. Teachers should use their professional judgement to determine the relevance of the materials to the units of competency being delivered. The materials should be placed in an industry-specific context.

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7.1 The Why and Who of Workplace Safety

Why Learn about Workplace Health and Safety?

Working can be an exciting and demanding experience. New responsibilities and expectations are placed on you in a working environment. Health and safety is an important issue at work if you are doing:

- work experience or work placement
- work that is paid or unpaid, full-time, part-time, casual or an apprenticeship.

Whatever the reason you are at work, employers have responsibilities towards you, and you also have responsibilities towards them. Many of these responsibilities are about health and safety.

Who Is Responsible?

'Health and Safety at work is everyone's responsibility.'

While you are at a workplace, the *employer* is responsible for ensuring the workplace is safe, including:

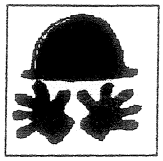
- providing safe work areas and safe equipment and machinery for you to use
- telling you and/or showing you how to use equipment and machinery, and supervising you while you use it
- providing protective clothing and equipment that will protect you from dangerous situations.

The employer must ensure that your health and safety are not endangered in any way.

As an employee, you must take responsibility for looking after your own health and safety, and not put others at risk. This includes:

- following the safety instructions you have been given
- using equipment and machinery carefully
- telling a supervisor if you see a dangerous situation or if you hurt yourself.

Young workers are usually keen to work hard and do well. They also have a much higher risk of being injured at work than older workers.



ACTIVITY

The Why and Who of Workplace Safety

A. Why Learn about Workplace Health and Safety?

1) What might happen if you or someone else were careless about health and safety at work?

_____

_____

_____

2) In what *situations* will you need to think about health and safety in the workplace?

_____

_____

_____

3) At what *times* will you need to think about health and safety in the workplace?

_____

_____

_____

4) *'If people die at work, it's their own fault.'*

Is this statement true or false? _____

Why? _____

_____

_____

B. Who Is Responsible?

Use the boxed words to fill in the blanks.

protective	equipment	machinery	safety	safe
supervision	instructions	health	hazards	risk

The employer is responsible for making sure the workplace is _____ , including:

- providing safe work areas, _____ and equipment
- providing information, instruction, training and _____
- providing _____ clothing and equipment.

The employer must ensure that your safety and _____ are not endangered in any way.

You must take responsibility for looking after your own _____ and health, and not put others at _____ . This includes:

- following safety _____
- using _____ carefully
- reporting _____ and injuries.

7.2 WorkCover

About WorkCover NSW

What Is WorkCover?

The WorkCover Authority of NSW is the State Government body responsible for making sure that the laws about occupational health and safety, injury management and workers compensation are put into practice in the workplace.

Who Can Contact WorkCover?

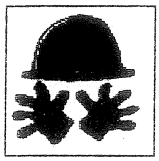
Anyone can ring the WorkCover Information Centre toll free on 131050 to ask questions about workplace health and safety, injury management and workers compensation.

Why Is WorkCover Important?

Every year in NSW many people are hurt — and some die — from accidents. In Australia during the 1996/97 financial year, more people died as a result of work-related accidents or diseases (2900) than from car accidents (2030).

What Does WorkCover Do?

The main aim of WorkCover is to prevent accidents and illness in the workplace. They also assist injured workers to return to work as quickly as possible.



ACTIVITY

WorkCover

About WorkCover NSW

1) How many people were killed in workplace accidents in the 1996/97 financial year? _____

2) What does the WorkCover Authority of NSW do?

_____

_____

3) What is meant by the following?

a) Work-related accidents _____

_____

b) Occupational health and safety _____

_____

c) Injury management _____

_____

d) Compensation _____

_____

4) Look up the telephone number and address for WorkCover NSW, and write them down here.

Phone: _____

Address: _____

_____

7.3 Making Yourself Safe

It is important that all workers make sure that everyone is safe at work. Awareness of potential hazards and risks in the workplace is one of the first steps in preventing workplace accidents.

A good general safety saying is:

'Where there' s risk, pause and think.'

Steps to Safety

It is important to remember the steps to take with workplace dangers. All employees need to have a way to find and fix hazards in the workplace. Two ways are explained below.

SAM Safety Strategy
1. **S**pot the hazard.
2. **A**ssess the risk.
3. **M**ake the changes.

FCF Safety Strategy
1. **F**ind it.
2. **C**heck it out.
3. **F**ix it.

Both of these are simple ways of expressing the three principles used in workplaces to manage health and safety:

- hazard identification
- risk assessment
- risk control.

Using SAM or FCF

Spot the hazard OR **Find it**

A hazard is anything that could hurt any worker in the workplace.

Each day you will be around many different hazards. For example, you may notice badly frayed electrical cords, which are a hazard as they could result in electrocution if they are not fixed.

Use all your senses to spot hazards in the workplace. Look around, listen, notice any strange smells (like smoke or chemicals) and use your knowledge about things that might be dangerous. You could talk to your work experience supervisor or your teacher about likely hazards while on work experience.

Assess the risk OR Check it out

Work out how likely it is that the hazard will hurt a worker or customer, and how badly they could be hurt.

Whenever you spot a hazard, assess the risk by asking yourself two questions:

1. How likely is the hazard to hurt me or someone else?

2. How badly could I or someone else be hurt?

To help decide which hazards are the most likely to cause serious harm at work, talk to your supervisor at work or your teacher.

Always tell someone about hazards you can't fix yourself. It is more urgent to make the changes if a hazard could kill someone or hurt someone badly. For example, it is very likely a young person using a power tool might be hurt if they are not given instructions and training on how to use it correctly.

If you are not sure of the safest way to do something at work, always ask your supervisor.

Make the changes OR Fix it

Fix the hazard yourself if you can, or tell someone who is able to fix it.

At work it is the employer's responsibility to fix hazards. Sometimes you may be able to fix simple hazards yourself. For example, you can pick up things from the floor and put them away to get rid of a trip hazard.

ACTIVITY

Making Yourself Safe

FCF Safety Strategy

Look closely at this hazardous situation. For each person, write the step they are taking. Are they:

- Finding the hazard,
- Checking it out or
- Fixing it?

Step being taken: _____

Step being taken: _____

Step being taken: _____

How to Fix a Hazard

There are many ways for your employer to make a hazard less dangerous:

- **Eliminate**
  Whenever possible, the hazardous item, substance or work practice should be removed. For example, you can help by reporting any damaged equipment to your supervisor while on work experience, so it can be fixed.

- **Substitute**
  Sometimes a less hazardous thing, substance or work practice can be used. For example, there may be a non-toxic glue that can still do the job.

- **Isolate**
  The hazard can be separated from people not involved in the activity or work areas by marking the hazardous area, fitting screens or putting up safety barriers. For example, welding screens can be used.

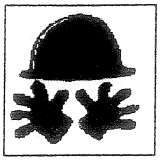
- **Add safeguards**
  Safeguards can be added by modifying tools or equipment, or fitting guards to machinery or equipment. You should never remove machinery guards or protective screens.

- **Do things in the safest way**
  Always follow safety rules or work procedures to reduce the risk of injury or harm. For example, you should follow work instructions when on work experience.

- **Use personal protective equipment**
  You should wear safety glasses and gloves when handling hazardous chemicals, or a safety helmet on a construction site.

Sometimes more than one control measure should be used to reduce the exposure to hazards.

There are situations where you can make the changes yourself, but sometimes it isn't possible for you to take direct action. If you can't make the changes yourself, tell your work experience supervisor or your teacher about the hazard.



ACTIVITY

Making Yourself Safe

A. SAM and FCF

1) What does SAM stand for?

S _____

A _____

M _____

2) What does FCF stand for?

F _____

C _____

F _____

3) Which do you think you will remember better — SAM or FCF? _____

Why? _____

_____

B. Hazards

1) **Circle the examples that represent a hazard.**

- frayed electrical cord
- welder not wearing correct goggles
- misplaced broom
- wet floor
- leaking pen
- missing pencil

- wall lining missing
- equipment without safety guards
- spray painter in an open workshop
- construction worker wearing a hard hat
- broken window
- knocked-over chair
- lifted carpet
- faulty light switch

2) **Now select three of these hazards and state what injuries, or risks to employees, they could cause, eg:**

Hazard **Wet floor**

Risk **Employee could slip and hurt themself, perhaps even break a bone**

Hazard 1 _____

Risk _____

_____

_____

Hazard 2 _____

Risk _____

_____

_____

Hazard 3 _____

Risk _____

_____

_____

Discuss your answers with a partner, then with the class.

C. Solutions

For every workplace hazard, there is a solution. Unscramble the following words to find some of the ways that workplace hazards can be fixed.

1) tioneliinma _____ Where the hazardous item is removed.

2) fetysa serlu _____ These should be followed to reduce the risk of harm or injury in the workplace.

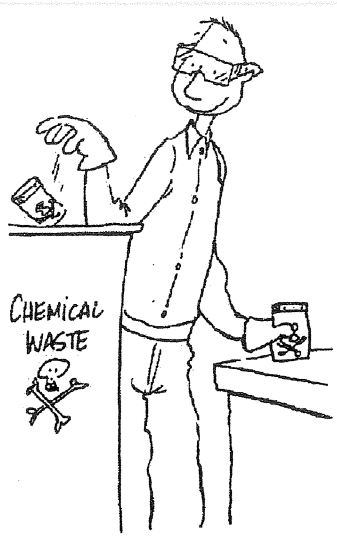
3) erpnsola orpcetevit quiemptne _____ _____

_____ An example of this would be wearing gloves and goggles when handling a dangerous substance.

4) gusaarfeds _____ Where tools are modified or guards fitted to equipment or machinery.

5) stitsubution _____ Where a hazardous item is replaced with one that is less hazardous.

6) iasolonti _____ Where the hazard can be separated from other workers.



D. Making It Safe

1) **How could you make this situation safer?**

A man is sawing a piece of wood to make a door in a factory. He is using an electric saw. It is much too big to be used by hand — he should be using a workbench. The electrical cord is frayed and the guard protecting his hands from the saw blade has fallen off. He is not wearing safety glasses or safety boots.

Using the following headings, describe how you would make the situation safer.

1. Eliminate _____

_____

2. Substitute _____

_____

3. Isolate _____

_____

4. Add safeguards _____

_____

5. Use the safest way to do something _____

_____

_____

6. Use personal protective equipment _____

_____

_____

7.4 Common Hazards

Some hazards exist in many workplaces. It is important to learn about these hazards and how to work safely in these environments.

Manual Handling

Manual handling is not just about lifting heavy objects. It includes any activity needing the use of force exerted by a person to lower, push, pull, roll, slide, stack, twist, hold or restrain.

Placing boxes and other items on shelves, painting, gardening, and moving heavy items are some examples of manual handling tasks.

Manual handling injuries include:

- strains and sprains
- neck and back injury
- slips, falls and crush incidents
- cuts, bruises and broken bones
- hernias (where parts of your internal organs, e.g. intestines or soft tissue, end up in the wrong place)
- strained heart muscles
- occupational overuse syndrome (OOS), once known as RSI.

People who suffer from a manual handling injury at work may spend the rest of their lives coping with pain and be unable to do a lot of things other people can do.

Young workers are more likely to be injured through manual handling work than older workers. Your body is still developing and is less able to cope with strain.

Preventing Manual Handling Injuries

Workers should be informed and trained in:

- safe manual handling methods
- specific manual handling hazards
- safe work procedures
- using manual handling aids
- the ways to ask for help.

Most manual handling injuries to young people can be prevented by:

- instruction
- training
- supervision.

Safe work procedures should be prepared by employers, with the help of employees, to care for the special needs of young and inexperienced workers.

Even though you may be young and new to the job, you have a responsibility to speak up if you feel your job is too heavy, too difficult, too tiring or puts you at risk of injury.

It is the employer's responsibility to provide you with safe work procedures, and with instruction, training and supervision for manual handling tasks.

Ways to Reduce Risk

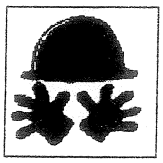
- Lighten loads (break loads into smaller quantities).
- Lift safely.
- Reduce bending, twisting and reaching movements.
- Prevent muscle strain and fatigue. This includes warming up before working, allocating time for rest breaks, and allowing time to gradually get used to a new job.

Avoid Back Injuries

Lighten Your Load

and

Lift Heavy Objects Safely.



ACTIVITY

Common Hazards

Manual Handling

1) Give three examples of manual handling tasks.

2) How can you reduce the risks of injury when doing manual handling jobs?

3) What does OOS stand for?

4) What is a hernia?

5) Give some examples of manual handling aids.

B. Find-a-Word

Find the following words:

strain	muscles	bones
injury	OOS	lift
slip	manual	pain
fall	force	rest
crush	sprain	broken
bruise	hazard	train
hernia	aids	safe

S	T	R	A	I	N	J	U	R	Y	A	N	D	C	J
E	S	I	U	R	B	H	E	R	N	I	A	R	P	S
L	A	U	N	A	M	P	X	E	A	D	U	A	N	L
C	R	P	F	W	H	S	K	R	U	S	P	Z	F	G
S	L	I	P	O	O	O	T	W	H	K	S	A	F	E
U	S	I	F	O	R	C	E	K	T	H	L	H	I	G
M	K	U	F	B	O	N	E	S	D	L	B	X	E	N
T	Z	N	D	T	T	N	E	R	P	O	D	U	I	R
J	D	P	I	S	O	R	N	M	Z	R	Y	L	Y	K

Hazardous Substances

Hazardous substances are dangerous. How dangerous a substance is depends on:

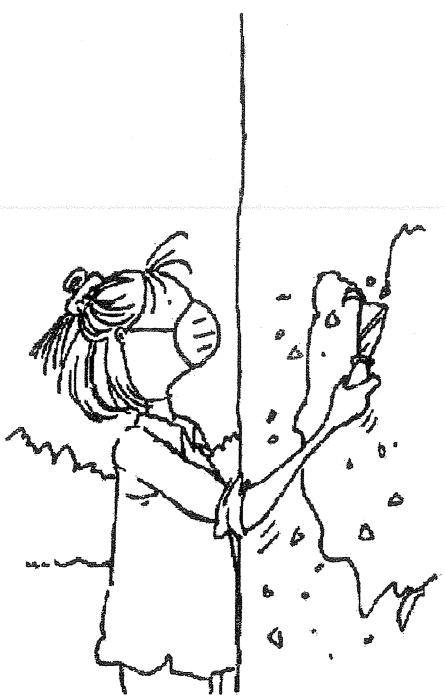
- what type of substance it is (what it is made of)
- its toxicity (capacity to cause harm)
- the way it enters the body (either by breathing, swallowing or absorption through the skin)
- how much of the substance enters the body.

Your workplace may use a lot of different hazardous substances. Some may be things you see every day such as paint, glue, cleaning liquid and powders.

A hazardous substance can be any substance (whether solid, liquid or gas) that may cause harm to you. Individuals react differently to different substances. This is known as a person's *susceptibility*. What affects you may not affect someone else.

Harm may occur suddenly — such as dizziness, nausea, itchy eyes or skin — or gradually over years, such as dermatitis or cancer.

We use hazardous substances almost every day of our lives. It may be antiseptic for a cut, paint for the walls, or a cleaning product for the bathroom or toilet. They may seem harmless, but even these ordinary things can make you very sick if they are used incorrectly.



Use of Hazardous Materials in the Workplace

Hazardous substances should be used according to the manufacturer's or supplier's written instructions — either a label on the actual container or a material safety data sheet (MSDS). An MSDS is available from the supplier of the chemical and must be supplied if asked for.

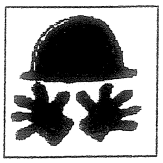
You must also use hazardous substances according to agreed safe work procedures.

First-aid treatment for hazardous substances should be part of your training.

Remember:

- Follow safe work procedures.
- Always correctly wear the appropriate safety equipment provided by your employer.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while working with a hazardous substance.
- Do not keep food or drink near the substance.
- Wash your hands, face and other exposed areas with soap and water before going to the toilet or eating and drinking.
- Make sure you know the manufacturer's or supplier's instructions for use.

It is the responsibility of an employer to provide employees with safe work procedures for handling hazardous substances and to provide information, training and supervision.



ACTIVITY

Common Hazards

Hazardous Substances

1) What does 'hazardous' mean?

_____

2) List some substances that could be hazardous in the workplace.

_____

_____

_____

3) List some of the things that could happen to you if you were affected by a hazardous substance.

E.g. *I could feel dizzy.*

_____

_____

4) When using hazardous substances, there are six important things to remember. Write them in your own words.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

Noise

When someone loses their hearing, it can be devastating for themself, and annoying for others around them. People with poor hearing are often left out of conversations and social activities. Hearing loss can also cause people to become less efficient at work and study.

Two things determine whether noise is harmful:

- how loud the noise is
- how long a person is exposed to the noise each day.

What Noise Level Is Safe?

A *decibel scale* is used to measure noise. A person can work all day with noise levels under 75 decibels and have little risk of hearing damage.

Noise starts to be a hearing risk once it reaches the level of heavy city traffic. This is about 80 decibels.

A person should not be submitted to noise levels of 100 decibels for more than 15 minutes a day.

Early Warning Signs of Hearing Loss

You cannot feel the damage that noise causes to your hearing, so you need to be aware of warning signs that will warn you of any possible damage. Some early warning signs of hearing loss include:

- ringing in the ears after a noisy activity
- having difficulty understanding what people say
- needing to turn the volume up to hear the radio or television when others seem to hear okay
- failing to hear background noises such as a ringing telephone or doorbell.

If you are experiencing any of the warning signs of hearing loss, discuss ways to control and reduce your exposure to the noise with your supervisor and health and safety representative.

You can work out whether a noise may be harmful by applying the following guides:

- The noise is as loud or louder than city traffic.
- You have to raise your voice to speak to someone a metre away.
- It is difficult to use the phone or hear it ring.

- Other people in the office seem to be a bit deaf.
- Things sound different, perhaps muffled, to you after leaving a noise area.
- You hear ringing in your ears.
- You have to strain to hear what others are saying.

If any of these characteristics are present in the workplace, you need to take action. Every effort should be made to reduce the noise at the source. For example, noise-damping material or sound-proofing should be used to quieten noisy machinery.

It is the responsibility of your employer to provide the correct personal hearing protectors. Personal hearing protectors (earmuffs and earplugs) should be used as a temporary measure or as a last resort.

Hearing protectors should be regularly cleaned and maintained. Worn or damaged parts should be replaced and protectors kept near the area of noisy activity.

Headphones for radios and tape recorders do not provide good protection from noise.

People do not become 'used' to noise — it only seems that way because of hearing loss.

Remember!

Lost hearing is gone forever.

ACTIVITY

Common Hazards

Noise

1) Why should you protect your hearing?

_____

_____

2) In what types of workplaces might you have to protect your hearing?

_____

_____

3) What are the two things which determine whether noise is harmful?

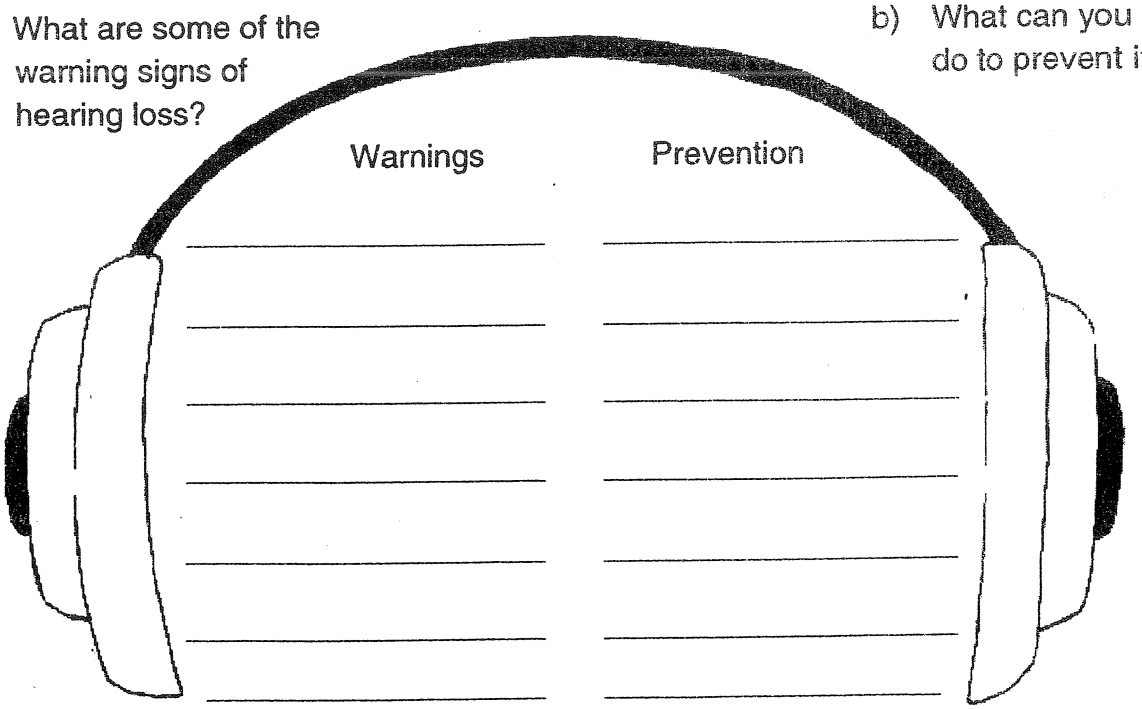
_____

_____

4) **Here is a set of hearing protectors. Write your answers inside.**

a) What are some of the warning signs of hearing loss?

b) What can you do to prevent it?



Electricity

The three major accident risks when working with electricity are:

- electrocution
- falling off ladders
- fire/explosion.

The most common is electrocution.

Electric shock occurs when a person becomes part of an electrical circuit and the current flows through their body. A fatal shock is called electrocution.

One of the most common causes of electrocution in the workplace is contact with overhead wires. This is because people can misjudge heights and distances between the ground and overhead wires when carrying equipment like poles and ladders, or operating equipment with height extension such as cranes.

Doing maintenance work on live electrical circuits is another too-frequent cause of electrocution. Accidents and deaths can also result from equipment becoming 'live' due to electrical faults, lack of maintenance or short circuit.

Typical electrical hazards on work sites include:

- faulty fittings and equipment
- linking a number of short cords to make one long one
- using metal ladders
- working near overhead lines
- long extension cords
- using power tools without insulated handles (plastic can become electrically charged)
- power cords tied in knots
- working on live equipment.

Electrical accidents are most often caused by a combination of factors such as:

- lack of training
- inadequate work practices
- poorly installed or maintained equipment or installation.
- lack of supervision
- a hazardous workplace environment

Electrical Safety Precautions

- Keep appliances in safe working order through inspection and preventive maintenance.
- Disconnect broken appliances and have frayed cords or broken power points replaced.
- Even after a piece of electrical equipment, an appliance or machine has been disconnected from the power source, it may still partially operate. This is because of stored energy within the equipment. After disconnecting the power source, activate the machine or appliance to release the stored energy.
- Always switch off appliances at the power point before you pull out the plug.
- Keep electrical cords off the floor to reduce the risk of damage from drag or contact with sharp objects. A damaged electrical cord can cause a fatal electric shock.
- Know the location of your main electricity supply.
- Check the location of overhead wires and stand clear of any fallen power lines.
- Use your appliance correctly. Read the instruction booklet and follow all instructions.
- Electricity and water don't mix. Bare feet and wet skin lower the body's electrical resistance. Keep electrical appliances away from water and wet areas.
- Apprentices and trainees must be supervised at all times by a qualified electrical worker.
- Don't overload circuits and fuses by using too many appliances from the one power point. Don't use double adaptors to 'piggy-back' plugs. Use a power board with individual switches.
- Only licensed electrical workers can be legally contracted to perform electrical work. This includes new electrical installations and alterations, and repairs to existing installations. An unqualified person should not be employed to undertake electrical work.

Locking Out of Equipment

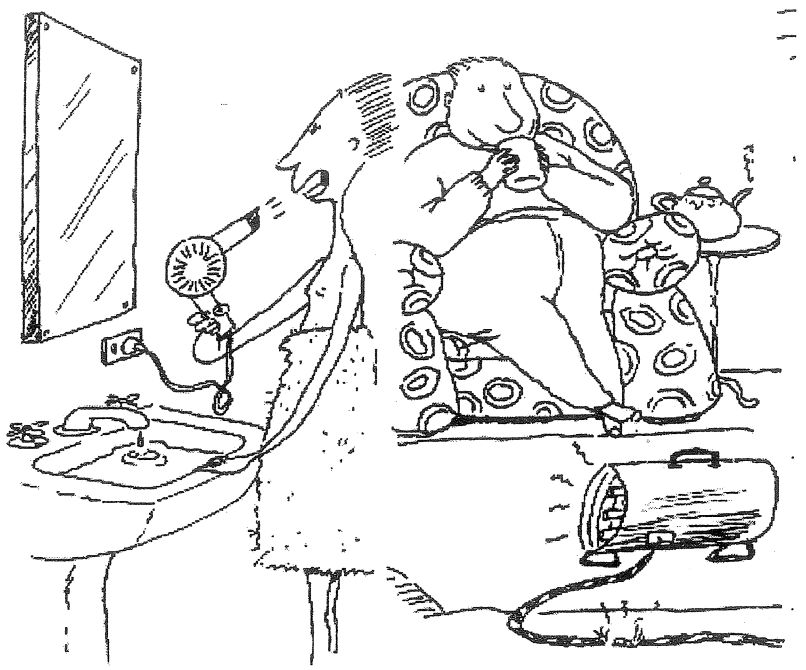
This is one way of preventing machinery or electrical current becoming operational during maintenance. A lock is attached to the machine switch so that it can't be turned on.

The person working with the machine should hold the only key to the lock. A lock must only be removed by the person who attached it to the equipment or machinery. Procedures must be in place for the removal of the lock should the person not be available — for example, if there has been a change of shift workers.

ACTIVITY

Common Hazards

A. Spot the Electrical Hazards



Look at the people in the picture. Identify the things that could cause them to be electrocuted.

1) _____

_____

2) _____

_____

B. Electrical Safety Precautions

For each statement, write whether it is true or false.

1. Your appliances are safer if you regularly maintain them. _____

2. It is safe to use a broken power point if it still works. _____

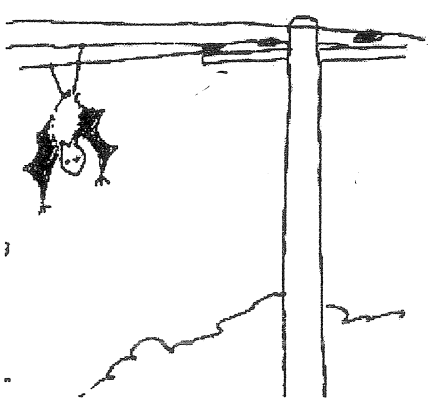
3. It is safe to fix frayed electrical cords with tape. _____

4. An appliance or machine may still operate from stored energy even after being disconnected from the power point. _____

5. Always turn off the power point before pulling out the plug. _____

6. Always lay electrical cords along the floor. _____

7. It doesn't matter where the main electricity supply is as long as you know where the power point is. _____



8. Always stay clear of power lines. _____

9. The best way to find out how an appliance works is to just give it a go. _____

10. Electricity and water don't mix. _____

11. It is all right for a trainee to work on an electrical job unsupervised. _____

12. If you run out of power points, it is all right to use double adapters to 'piggy back' plugs. _____

13. Only licensed electrical workers can legally do electrical work. _____

Mechanical Equipment

Unsafe use of mechanical equipment can cause:

- sprains and strains
- open wounds
- fractures
- amputations
- death.

Your workplace should have a maintenance program to ensure that all equipment and machines are in safe working order.

The most common mechanical equipment injuries are to hands and fingers, which may be cut, sprained, dislocated, broken, crushed or severed by machinery or tools.

Nearly half of all eye injuries are due to accidents involving mechanical equipment. These injuries can cause lengthy periods of time off work, and sometimes permanent disability. Eye injuries caused by mechanical equipment accidents include:

- hitting an object
- being hit by an object
- heat, radiation
- falls, trips, slips.

A large number of injuries occur in the construction, agricultural and manufacturing industries.

When working with mechanical equipment, personal protective equipment may include protective gloves, arm guards, safety glasses, hard hats and safety boots.

Guards

Guards are attached to mechanical equipment and must be used to protect you from the moving parts of machines.

Keep all guards in place. If guards are removed during cleaning, make sure they are replaced. Do not start the machine during cleaning.

All guards should be checked regularly and properly maintained.

A machine with a guard is not an automatic guarantee of safety.

Rules for Using Mechanical Equipment

1. You must be authorised to use the machinery, and have been trained and know how to use the machine before you start it.

2. Make sure that you are not wearing anything that could become caught in the machine such as necklaces or chains, loose clothing or rings. Long hair should be tied back.

3. Use personal protective equipment.

4. If a guard is fitted to a machine, it must be used.

'Danger' and 'Out of Service' Tags

Red and black 'Danger' tags are used to warn workers about hazards with equipment and machinery maintenance.

Yellow and black 'Out of Service' tags are used to prevent accidents or damage to machinery that is out of service for repairs.

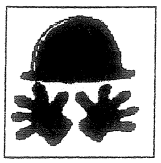
Any faulty equipment should be tagged so that it cannot be used until it is replaced or repaired.

The safe work procedures for the removal of 'Danger' and 'Out of Service' tags at your workplace must be followed.

Deadman switches

Generally, workers should not work alone with machinery unless it has a 'deadman' switch. This is a type of switch often used on electrical vehicles. It is designed so that if the driver lets go of the switch (handle or pedal), owing to sudden illness or other causes, the current is cut off and the machine stops.

If a worker must work alone, the machine's controls should be clearly marked so that another person who may not be familiar with the machine would be able to turn it off in case of an emergency.



ACTIVITY

Common Hazards

A. Dangers of Mechanical Equipment

Unjumble the following words.

Mechanical equipment can cause:

- trasfruec f_____
- aethd d_____
- npoe osdwun o_____ w_____
- airpsen s_____
- ttaaiuompns a_____

The most common injuries are to hands and fingers. They may be:

- krnboe b_____
- sveeedr s_____
- utc c_____
- cdreuhs c_____
- clsoddteai d_____

B. Eye Injuries

Use the boxed words to complete the sentences on the next page.

object	heat	equipment	hit	disability
slips	injuries	construction	off	manufacturing

Eye injuries can cause lengthy periods of time _____ work, and sometimes permanent _____ .

A large number of _____ occur in the _____ , agricultural and _____ industries.

Eye injuries caused by mechanical _____ accidents include:

- hitting an _____
- being _____ by an object
- _____ radiation
- falls, trips and _____ .

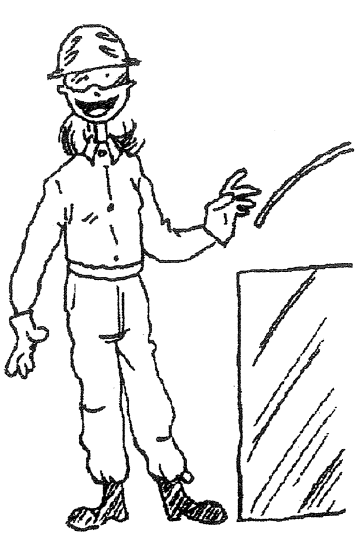
C. Personal Protective Equipment

1) Why is it important to use personal protective equipment in the workplace?

_____

_____

2) **Look at the woman below. List the safety gear she is using.**



_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

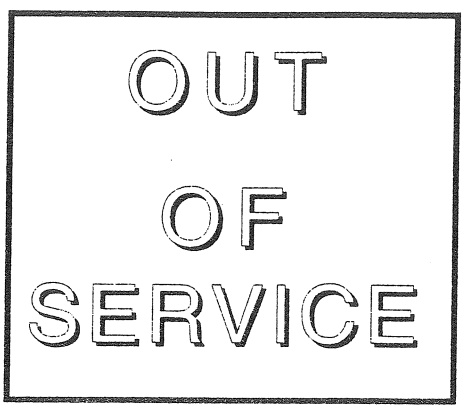
_____

_____

D. 'Danger' and 'Out of Service' Tags

1) 'Danger' tags are the same colour across all industries. Below is an example of a 'Danger' tag. Colour the tag in the correct colours.

2) 'Out of Service' tags are the same colour across all industries. Below is an example of an 'Out of Service' tag. Colour the tag in the correct colours.



3) What is a 'deadman' switch?